

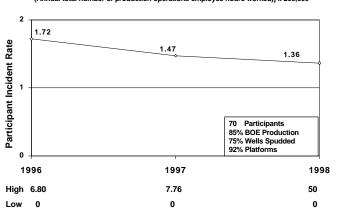
Production Operations Recordable

Injuries/Illnesses - The production recordable injury incident rates for 1997 and 1998 were nearly the same (i.e., performance mostly unchanged). This suggests that for the past two years about 1 out of 35 employees incurred a recordable injury or illness while doing OCS production work.

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Production Operations Lost Workday Incident Rate [(Annual # production operations OSHA recordable injuries/illnesses for which there were lost workdays).

[(Annual # production operations OSHA recordable injuries/illnesses for which there were lost workday (Annual total number of production operations employee hours worked)] x 200,000



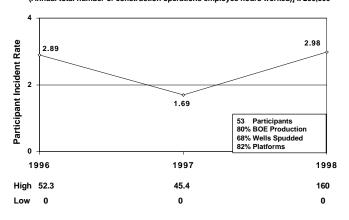
Production Operations Lost Workday Injuries/Illnesses - The PIR in 1998 indicates that about 1 out of 75 production employees

incurred an injury serious enough to be classified as a lost workday case. This rate is 7.5% lower than the rate calculated for 1997 (i.e., performance improved). The lost workday incident rate implies that 1 out of every 2 recordable injuries or illnesses was serious enough to result in a lost workday case.

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Construction Operations Recordable Incident Rate

[(Annual number of construction operations employees' OSHA recordable injuries/illnesses)/
(Annual total number of construction operations employee hours worked)] x 200,000



Construction Operations Recordable

Injury/Illness - Recordable rates increased by 76% from 1997 to 1998 (i.e., performance worsened). This translates to 1 out of 35 employees in construction operations incurring a recordable injury while doing construction work during 1998

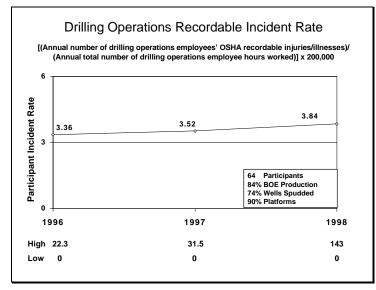


Construction Operations Lost Workday Incident Rate [(Annual # construction operations OSHA recordable injuries/illnesses for which there were lost (Annual total number of construction operations employee hours worked)] x 200,000 Participant Incident Rate 1.51 1.02 0.75 53 Participants 80% BOE Production 68% Wells Spudded 82% Platforms 1997 1998 1996 High 6.34 9.08 43.7 Low 0 0

Construction Operations Lost Workday

Injury/Illness - The participants' 1998 incident rate increased by 36% over 1997 (i.e., performance worsened). This implies that 1 out of every 3 recordable injuries or illnesses was serious enough to result in a lost workday case

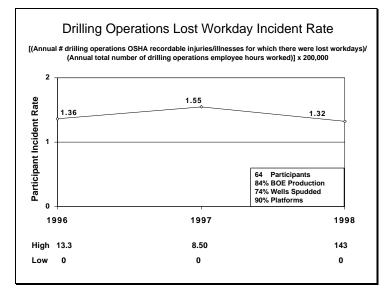
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Drilling Operations Recordable

Injury/Illness - The data reported by participants indicate that during 1998 nearly 1 out of 25 drilling employees incurred a recordable injury. This represents a 9.1% increase over the 1997 incident rate (i.e., performance worsened). Note that even though these incidents are normalized for the different activity levels between years, they do not account for the fact that 1998 was another very active drilling year. The total number of hours reported for drilling, workover, and allied services category increased nearly 23% in 1998.

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Drilling Operations Lost Workday Injury/Illness - The index for lost workday

Injury/Illness - The index for lost workday injuries and illnesses related to drilling decreased by 15% between 1997 and 1998 (i.e., performance improved). This implies that 1 out of every 75 recordable drilling injuries or illnesses was serious enough to result in a lost workday case.

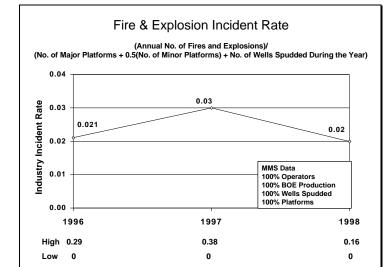
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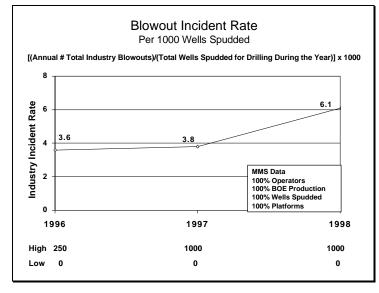
Combined Operations Recordable & Lost Workday Incident Rates [(Annual number of combined operations employees' OSHA recordable injuries/illnesses)/ (Annual total number of combined operations employee hours worked)] x 200,000 4 3.39 3.38 3.39 1.54 1.39 1.39 1.996 1997 1998

Combined Operations Recordable and Lost Workday Illness/Injury Rates -

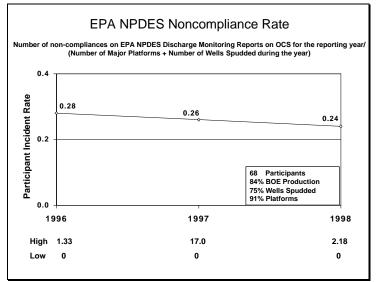
These rates are generated by combining all of the production, drilling, and construction work hours and injuries or illnesses. The combined recordable injury rate for 1998 was 12% greater than the 1997 rate (i.e., performance worsened). Overall, the reported injury and illness data imply that nearly 1 out of every 30 offshore employees incurred a recordable injury during 1998. The combined lost workday illness/injury rate was 6% lower in 1998 that in 1997 (i.e., performance improved). Overall, the reported injury and illness data imply that about 1 out of every 3 recordable injuries was serious enough to result in a lost workday case.



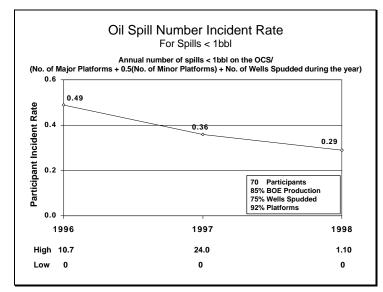
Fire and Explosion Incident Rate - The 1998 industry incident rate for fires and explosions was 33% lower than the rate for 1997 (i.e., performance improved).



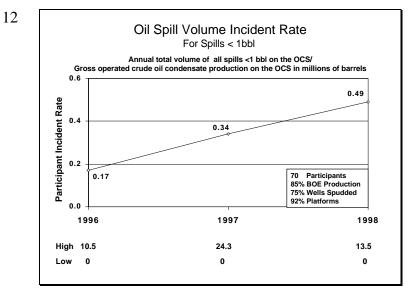
Blowout Incident Rate - The 1998 industry incident rate for blowouts is 50% higher than the rate for 1997 (i.e., performance worsened). The MMS data indicate there were 7 well blowouts during 1998.



NPDES Non-compliance Rate - The 1998 NPDES non-compliance rate was 7.7% lower than for 1997 (i.e., performance improved).

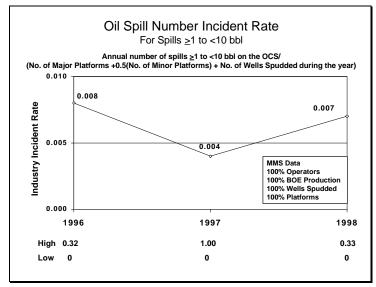


Oil Spill Number Incident Rates - The 1998 participants' data show a continued decline (i.e., performance improved) in the spill number incident rate for spill volumes less than 1 bbl. The industry data indicate that performance worsened (i.e., index increased 75%) for the number mid-size spills. Lastly, the 1998 industry large spill number incident rate was 50% lower than the 1997 rate (i.e., performance improved).

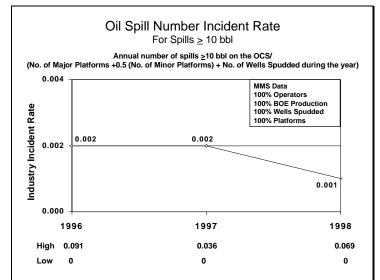


Oil Spill Volume Incident Rates - For 1998 the total oil spill volume rate is 30% lower than for 1997 (i.e., performance improved). The 1998 total spill volume rate suggests that, during production, drilling, or construction operations, 1 barrel of oil spilled for every million barrels produced. More specifically, the data show that the 1998 spill volume rate for large spills is lower than for 1997 (i.e., performance improved). However, the midsize spill and small spill volume incident rates increased for 1998 (i.e., performance worsened).

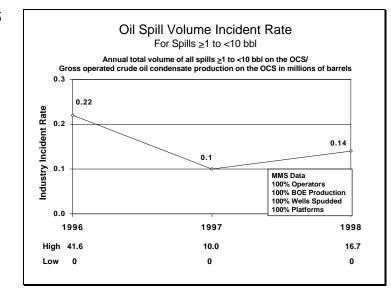
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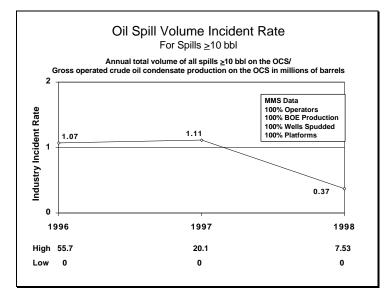
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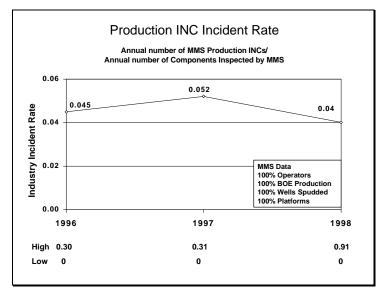
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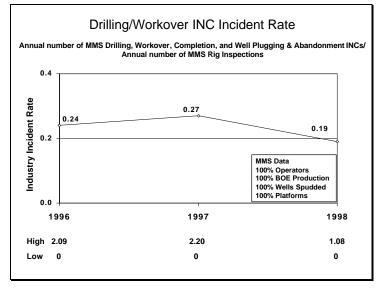
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Oil Spill Volume Incident Rates - For 1998 the total oil spill volume rate is 30% lower than for 1997 (i.e., performance improved). The 1998 total spill volume rate suggests that, during production, drilling, or construction operations, 1 barrel of oil spilled for every million barrels produced. More specifically, the data show that the 1998 spill volume rate for large spills is lower than for 1997 (i.e., performance improved). However, the mid-size spill and small spill volume incident rates increased for 1998 (i.e., performance worsened).



MMS Production INC Rate - The production INC rate for 1998 is 23% lower than the rate for 1997(i.e., performance improved). See note in Data Qualifications section about the recalculation of IIR's for 1996 and 1997.



MMS Drilling/Workover INC Rate - The 1998 drilling and workover INC rate is 30% lower than the rate for 1997 (i.e., performance improved).

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